FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DETAILS OF POLITICAL PARTY MEETING LAW RELEASED

PY192335 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Jul 82 p 11

[Text] (NA) The government has lifted the ban on public meetings in open spaces, indoors and even in the streets. It has thus reflated Law 20,120 signed by General Alejandro Lanusse nine years ago authorizing such gatherings. The law was suspended by the Peronist regime in the mid-70s. In cases where meetings are held in the streets or public plazas, prior authorization must be obtained from the police.

News of the lifting of the ban was announced at Government House by Interior Undersecretary Guillermo Lazcano Quintana. He said this was done to allow political parties and duly recognized groups to freely programme meetings. However, the law will only be in force in the federal capital and the national territory of Tierra del Fuego, the Antartic islands, since in the provinces, meetings will be authorized in accordance with local regulations decreed by respective governments.

Law 20,120 included fines for political parties infringing on certain regulations concerning these meetings. The maximum fine at time the legislation came into effect was 500 pesos, and the undersecretary did not say whether this had now been indexed.

Lazcano Quintana said groups holding meetings only had to obtain proper authorization from the police. However, certain regulations included in the law stipulate that in some cases the authorization may be denied, and in others the police may dissolve meetings previously authorized "when public morals are threatened or the security of the participants is endangered." Parades are to be allowed when they form part of a duly authorized rally, but spontaneous meetings (unauthorized) can only be staged indoors. The police have the right to enter the premises and dissolve such meetings.

The law was signed by Lanusse and his interior minister Arturo Mor Roig, just two months prior to the March 11, 1973 elections which eventually returned the Peronists to power. The law also stipulated that when meetings are held on the eve and on national holidays, including May 1, these should be for the purpose of celebrating these days and not used for any other purposes.

PERONIST YOUTH CALL FOR RESIGNATION OF BITTEL

PY161619 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2000 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (DYN) -- A sector of the Peronist Youth today called for the resignation of Justicialist Party First Vice President Delindo Felipe Bittel, accusing him of being the "military interventor of Peronism." They said he and the Multiparty Group were "as responsible as the military junta and the (British) Empire for the despair and disbelief which have overcome the Argentine people."

In a press conference held at noon today by Peronist Youth representatives from 12 districts from different parts of the country, they expressed their repudiation of "Mr Bittel, the Justicialist Party National Council and the renowned Multiparty Group for their public and notorious ineptness and inefficiency that, added to their arrogant proclamation of themselves as the repositories of the will of the Argentine people, makes them collaborators with the military party."

Peronist Youth leaders Guillermo Seita, Daniel Baza, Silvia Larrori and Lucia de Azocar accused Justicialist and Multiparty Group leaders of having "backed a war for which we were not prepared, had no plans and had taken no precautions of any kind. They gave their unnecessary support to that war, turning their backs on the country and the terrible reality that today, disgracefully, everyone is aware of and must bear."

Moreover, the Peronists declared that "Mr Bittel had in his hands sufficient opportunities to bring up at the right time, during his long discussions with the military rulers, the nature and essence of the injustice committed against Isabel Peron. Making declarations now, under the pressure of circumstances, is worthless since he should not have gone to meetings with representatives of the military party."

Finally they stated the need to resurrect "the Superior Council of the Justicialist Movement composed of the movement's three branches, in which Mrs Isabel Peron is the first among equals, because only the council can formulate a policy that would take us on the road to organization and popular participation for victory."

CGT BRAZIL OPPOSES CURRENT ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY162240 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2058 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (DYN) -- The General Labor Confederation located on Brazil Street [CGT Brazil] said today that the critical social and economic situation "is seriously threatening social peace." The CGT asked the government urgently to implement corrective measures such as "salary adjustments in accordance with the increase in the cost of living" in order to reactivate the domestic market, and "an effective price control system that will prevent speculation, which is affecting the people."

The CGT Brazil released a forceful communique in which it said that "all the sectors are benefiting from this economic plan" drawn up by Jose Dagnino Pastore except the workers, who "are being ignored." The CGT Brazil maintained that businessmen "increase their prices at their own free will" and receive various benefits; the farming sector is benefiting from interest rates; the government is increasing its revenues through service rates and taxes, but the worker "gets a small wage increase which is by no means in keeping with the level of inflation."

The CGT also contends that food prices have increased by 60 percent and workers "do not see definite prospects for an improvement in the employment situation."

The CGT Brazil asserted that workers want the situation to be resolved peacefully but that "they cannot ignore the unanimous requests being made in their factories and in their homes in light of so much injustice." The CGT Brazil is critical of [words indistinct] further frustrating for the Argentine people because "the price of peace is social justice, since the people never starve to death silently."

The CGT Brazil also suggested that the funds and items "of the Malvinas Islands patriotic fund which have not been used" be allocated to aid "those persons who have been affected by the floods in the northeast."

MID Statement

PY182208 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Jul 82 p 9

[Text] (NA-DYN) The government is using the "promise of elections as an anaesthetic to continue (an economic) model which impoverishes the country and the people," the Movement for Integration and Development (MID) charged yesterday. In a six-page statement signed by Arturo Frondizi and Rogelio Frigerio, the movement's president and vice-president, respectively, the MID declared that "there can be no democracy" under the current economic system.

According to the MID, liberal economic policies advanced by former Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz underlie the new economic programme of Economy Minister Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore, "beneath a facade of cosmetic changes."

Predicting "social chaos and a corresponding interruption of the process of returning to democracy," the MID statement lambastes the government's new financial measures' which seek to boost consumption by discouraging the use of fixed-term deposits and prohibiting the purchase of foreign currencies.

"Funds taken out of banks will rarely be used for investment," the MID said in yesterday's statement. They "will be spent on bonds, real estate, or durable goods until inflation breaks loose once again, more pressure builds for foreign currency, and we end up where we started," warns the statement.

THREE MORE PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS CONFIRMED

PY162146 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1540 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (NA) -- After a week of consultations, President Reynaldo Bignone confirmed Arnoldo Castillo, Carlos Jensen Viano and Rodolfo Rhiner as governors of Catamarca, Santiago del Estero and Formosa respectively.

Tucuman Governor

PY161340 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2056 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (TELAM) -- Maj Gen (Ret) Antonio Luis Merlo was confirmed today in his post as Governor of Tucuman by President Reynaldo Benito Bignone. General Merlo gave the news to reporters accredited to Government house at the end of a meeting with the president.

BRIEFS

RAILWAYS CHAIRMAN -- Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (DYN) -- Engineer Bernard Loitegui has tendered his resignation as chairman of Argentine Railways to Conrado Bauer, public works and services minister. [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0110 GMT 16 Jul 82 PY]

LOGISTIC SUPPORT COMMANDER -- Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (TELAM) -- Capt Mario Cesar Salomone today was installed as commander of the Military Household's logistic support department, replacing Capt Mario Jose Forbice. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1704 GMT 14 Jul 82 PY]

DESIGNATIONS, CONFIRMATIONS -- It was learned in official circles last night that Social Action Minister Adolfo Narvajas Artaza has designated Ruth Fernandez de Monjardin as secretary for the minors and family department of the Social Action Ministry. It was also learned that Santiago de Estrada has been confirmed in his post as secretary for social security, that Juan Carlos Paulucci will serve as under secretary for general coordination and that Gumersindo Centeno will take charge of the National Institute of Sanitation Works. Similarly, the designation of Guillermo Lazcano Guintana as interior under secretary was confirmed. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 5 Jul p 3 PY]

DIPLOMATS CONFIRMED, DESIGNATED -- Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (DY) -- Felix Pena, under secretary for international economic relations of the Foreign Ministry, was confirmed in his post today. Angel Scagliotti was designated as Foreign Ministry representative to the River Plate Basin Commission. [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1519 GMT 16 Jul 82 PY]

WEST BERLIN CONSULATE -- Buenos Aires, 28 Jun (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government has issued decree No 1,221 dated 25 June providing for the closure of the Argentine consulate in West Berlin pursuant to the policy of cutting down of public expenditures, which is being implemented by the Argentine Government. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2115 GMT 28 Jun 82 PY]

ROAD TO CHILE -- Mendoza, 16 Jun (TELAM) -- The last 17.5 km paved part of the international road to Chile connecting Punta de Vacas with Horcones was officially opened this afternoon. The road is now paved up to the Cristo Redentor international tunnel, thus facilitating traffic between Argentina and Chile. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0030 GMT 17 Jun 82 PY]

JUNTA DESIGNATES VILDOSO CALDERON NEW PRESIDENT

FY200201 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Resolution by Junta of Commanders, read by Brig Gen Simon Cejas Tordoya, junta secretary, at Government House -- live]

[Text] In view of the armed forces decision to entrust the Junta of Commanders with the designation of a member of the armed forces as president of the Republic of Bolivia, the honorable Junta of Commanders of the Bolivian Armed Forces hereby resolves:

1. Brig Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon is hereby designated president of the Republic of Bolivia.

2. 21 July 1982 at 1100 is set as the date and time Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon will be installed.

The resolution was signed at the Miraflores garrison in La Paz on 19 July 1982. The sea belongs to us by right; it is our duty to recover it! Signed: Air Force Div Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera, Air Force Commander; Vice Adm Oscar Pammo Rodriguez, navy commander; Div Gen Angel Mariscal Gomez, army commander.

New President's First Remarks

FY200220 Paris AFP in Spanish 0150 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (AFP) -- In his first remarks to the press, the brand new Bolivian president, Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon, has asserted that his being named chief of state is not the outcome of a coup, but of a mandate of the armed forces. He denied that there is a crisis within the army and explained that, on the contrary, it has strengthened its unity behind the high interests of the fatherland.

Finally, he revealed that he will name his cabinet in consultation with the Junta of Commanders and that for the time being he is not entirely sure whether it will be a military cabinet or whether there will be civilian participation.

Torrelio Resignation Speech

FY200151 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0031 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Speech by President Celso Torrelio Villa from Government House -- live]

[Text] Commanders of the armed forces, chief of staff of the general headquarters, ministers, generals, chiefs, officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the armed forces of the nation, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, people of Bolivia:

Eleven months ago, under difficult circumstances for the nation, because the outlook for the immediate future was the total collapse of the Bolivian family, I assumed, by mandate of the armed forces, the position of president of the republic. I accepted such a great responsibility only because of these circumstances, not for personal ambition or pressures by groups within the armed forces. Throughout an honest military career I never attempted to use my rank to get around the national Constitution, a Constitution I respect as I respect my country. I accepted by obeying, in the best of traditions, military discipline, and I acted as a responsible and loyal officer.

People of my country, the most recent economic and political period has been a harsh lesson for the republic. International events had a great influence on our economy reducing the prices of our minerals, increasing the financial cost of capital and hindering our economy. For more than 3 years it has had the people of Bolivia in a crisis without precedent.

An economy like ours, for many reasons, is dependent on external events. When Bolivia was blockaded economically the centers of economic power knew precisely that our production would fall and that our ability to pay the heavy foreign debt contracted from 1970 to 1981 would become limited. The great powers impose their will and interests without considerations of any nature. This is proven by poor people like us, with hunger and hardships.

It is true that there are internal causes for the crisis, and the people know that there are, but it should be kept in mind that the main cause is dependency and colonialism. Foreign domination and power exercise control over our economy. For these reasons, and through the deliberate confessions some internal sectors made during these 11 months, the conditions for carrying out government actions were extremely harsh.

In fact, in view of the economic crisis and the inherited domestic problems, the government has advanced, overcoming great obstacles. In this difficult task, we accomplished some progress which alleviated the current situation, cushioning the serious effects which could have taken place if the corrective measures were not adopted in time.

Aware of the serious economic situation, my government accepted the recommendations of the IMF, because implementation of those measures would reopen new possibilities to gain foreign financing for unpostponable economic and financial needs. In view of demands for new measures which would increasingly aggravate the difficult situation of my people, and which would create more poverty and misery, I categorically rejected the adoption of new economic packages.

The set of political problems has absorbed all our attention and all constitutional rights, and those of the people, were gradually but surely restored, rights which would have opened the path toward the institutionalization of the country. The democratic opening is the consequence of the autonomous decision of the armed forces and of my government. It was adopted because it falls within the principles of those who are heading the country through the fate of history. It has been the goal of the armed forces government to conclude its task with the responsible participation of all Bolivians. Nevertheless we are facing a difficult situation. All our efforts have been insufficient in view of the incomprehension of the interests which actively prevent us from becoming a free and sovereign nation and keep us continuously dependent upon the will of superior forces.

On assuming the government of the nation by orders of the armed forces, I found a country on the verge of rebellion, chaos and anarchy. With firm, serene and calm steps, which perhaps many people, groups and factions, did not manage to understand, I have returned all rights and responsibilities to the citizens which I happen to defend. It was thus that, accepting the mandate of my own conscience, I decided to propose a government of transition toward full democracy. The objective we established was to govern the country with loyalty to Bolivia and to no one else but, Bolivia, seeking the greatness of this piece of land so loved by all, this land which has inherited the name of the noblest American democrat. We have done everything possible to regain international respect, breaking the blockade against our country and showing the world that, despite our poverty and our needs in addition to the international smear campaign, we are a dignified and respectable country.

Under my government, despite our great obligations, we did not contract any foreign debt. On the contrary, we sought, with everyone's sacrifice, the recovery of our financial presitge by paying the obligations of the state on a priority basis.

Despite this negative situation, thinking about the present and future of the fatherland, we called with sincerity and simplicity for political dialogue to get initiatives and gather ideas which could help us clarify our present political situation. This process has concluded with the approval of a decree calling for general elections for 1983 to establish a state of law.

The ministers who made up the two cabinets since September deserve the recognition of Bolivia for acting in this hard test with patriotic honesty and sincerity. The government team that accompanied me gave signs of unyielding loyalty, not to themselves or to their political position but to their fatherland, which is affected by serious problems, and to the armed forces.

As an honest military man I seek dignity by showing supreme loyalty to my people, my conscience and my military institution. And despite all the pressure and actions working against me, I have fulfilled my duties to the fatherland. I abolished the radio network, reinstating freedom of expression. I lifted the curfew. I reinstated the legality and activity of labor unions and reinstated university autonomy. Those in exile have returned to the country with full guarantees. I put an end to the recess of the political parties and professional organizations. Finally I called for general elections. In the area of reinstating morality and the recovery of our prestige and moral values, we have carried out a successful struggle against the drug traffic, smuggling and unethical administrative practices. We have even annulled contracts and agreements that damaged the interests of the nation.

Now I believe the time has come to leave the presidency of the republic to the Junta of Commanders so they can conclude the process with a new government in charge of carrying out the elections and handing over the government to whoever is elected. My government was not the product of a coup, but the result of an action aimed at safeguarding the republic and the military institution. With the full conviction of a Christian and a patriot I have fulfilled the mission entrusted to me by the fatherland. There are times when men have to make self-denying decisions, and this is my time.

During my administration, no member of the armed forces confronted the people; respect became something to be fully aware of. I could, with more reason than anybody else in the last 30 years, repeat the words of Marshal Jose Antonio de Sucre that during my government nobody [word indistinct] nobody cried, nobody went into exile and there is not a single orphan from either mother or father claiming vengeance against me or the uniform I revere.

The fatherland, despite the dramatic moments we are experiencing, is free of major threats. The constitutional rights are in force. The path to democratization is open. I am deeply grateful to the people of Bolivia for their maturity, for their stoicism during harsh times, when we saw irrefutable signs of their great patriotism. Also to the Catholic Church, which unselfishly cooperated in all our efforts for giving back to the Bolivian people peace, harmony and faith. I am grateful to my comrades of the armed forces for their support, not at this time of farewell but at all times when their high patriotic sense prevailed.

In conclusion, my last call as commander in chief of the armed forces to all officers is that from now on, as soldiers and patriots, which you must be in the first and last instance, you must work for the future of the fatherland, keeping at any cost the state of law the majority of our people desire and the national Constitution, which runs our lives, demands. Bolivia, I have served. Thank you very much.

Morales Moequera Speech

FY200354 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0049 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Speech by Air Force Commander Natalio Morales Moequera at Government House -- live]

[Text] Maj Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, Maors Members of the Junta of Commanders: Mr Army Chief of Staff; Maors Chiefs of the armed forces headquarters; distinguished national and departamental authorities; Maors Generals, Chiefs, and Officers; ladies and gentlemen:

In view of Maj Gen Celso Torrelio Villa's resignation from the office of the presidency, an office he exercised on orders from the armed forces, the Junta of Commanders has resumed the administration of the country. The armed forces have provided, through the government and through the pertinent legal instrument, that general elections will be held on 24 April 1983 and that the oath of office will be administered on 6 August 1983, along with the formal installation of the national congress. For the purpose of better compliance with its decision, the Junta of Commanders has decided to make up the electoral board with upright Bolivian citizens so that it will interpret the will of the armed forces and thus allow the electoral process to be carried out free of vice, fraud and other maneuvers like the ones in the past. This will assure the citizens that the process will not be a biased one and that it will be carried out in strict compliance with the law.

To this effect, the political parties will be entitled to the legitimate right to supervise and to control the electoral organs and the process itself. On their part, the national and international press will be entitled to free access to the direct sources of information. To facilitate the task of the national electoral board, the country will be provided with a political parties statute that will be duly in keeping with the electoral law in order to prevent failures which have come in the past at such a high social price for the country. Similarly, the proliferation of political parties will be limited without hurting the legitimate right of the citizens to become members of a political party under the Constitution.

On implementing this process, we formally commit ourselves to the nation and to its history to hand the office of the presidency over to the legitimate winner of this electoral process. We commit our word and our honor as servicemen to resume our specific functions in the hope that the political parties will also comply with their duties by putting behind all sectarian interests for the benefit of the sacred general interests of the nation.

The Junta of Commanders is aware that one of the main tasks that must be carried out for Bolivia to overcome its economic crisis is to radically halt the inflationary process the country is experiencing as a result of worldwide inflation and for internal reasons.

To achieve this objective, public expenditures and the fiscal deficit will be reduced, and the monetary policy will be revised. We will promote exports of mining, petroleum and nontraditional products. The internal revenue system and customs duties will be implemented on a more rational basis, paying attention to the real needs of each sector. To improve the liquidity of foreign currency, imports of dispensable goods will be limited. With the same objective, efforts will be made to renogitiate our foreign debt and the service of international financial obligations.

The armed forces feel that the democratization process is not legitimate if real respect for the rights of the workers and of free association of the citizens are not taken into account. We also feel that implementation of social rights includes the guarantee of social justice.

On assuming the government of the nation for that short transition period, and since the continuity of the armed forces government has not been interrupted, the Junta of Commanders reiterates that it will respect and fulfill all treaties, international agreements and accords signed by Bolivia. It will also strengthen the traditional friendly ties with all countries of the world.

People of Bolivia, for effective fulfillment of the objectives we have established, of reaching a social agreement, and for the well-being of all without discrimination, we pray to God to give us the necessary clearness of vision to overcome all personal defects and to accomplish with wisdom, serenity and sacrifice these noble objectives our destiny imposes. We urge all Bolivians to help us achieve this noble task with your agreement and participation. We especially make a call to all peasants so that with the maturity acquired through setbacks and accomplishments, they will be able to cast their votes with the responsibility of those who are defending the future of the fatherland.

We also summon the political parties that will receive a democratized nation to fulfill their mandate that the country's political Constitution imposes. On establishing political parties as a way of expressing popular sovereignty, we say to these parties that it would be said for national opinion to witness once again the lack of grandeur and generosity, qualities which are necessary to prevent falling into the same errors of the immediate past.

In conclusion, we urge our comrades in arms to maintain the unity, discipline and respect for the chain of command, only for the highest interests of the fatherland, eliminating all ulterior motives, so that we may be able to fulfill as soldiers our sacred mission of defending the integrity and independence of Bolivia, thus preserving the affection and respect of our people.

Gen Celso Torrelio, on behalf of the armed forces of the nation, of the Junta of Commanders, and of myself, I want to express our gratitude to you for having fulfilled the task the institution entrusted you within very difficult circumstances for the country. I have confidence that history will one day recognize the acts of your government. Thank you.

Morales Refuses Presidency

FY200414 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0320 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (TELAM) -- Bolivian Air Force Commander Natalio Morales Mosqueta revealed tonight that he had been proposed for the post of president, replacing Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, but that with a view to the institution's unity and to keep the air force from being manhandled he had declined the post. General Morales, who is a member of the Junta of Commanders, said he had refused the post of president in order to allow the high command to name another person. Thus General Vildoso was named. "We consider him a capable man, who knows how to distinguish himself due to his professional capability and actions."

Moreover, General Morales announced that within a period of 30 days the national electoral court will be installed so that the country's constitutionalization can be implemented.

SOVIET COOPERATION IN CARAJAS PROJECT SOUGHT

FY191937 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Jul 82 p 27

[Text] Brasilia -- The Brazilian Government yesterday proposed an industrial cooperation program between Brazil and the Soviet Union for manufacturing equipment such as iron and steel, hydraulic and agricultural equipment for the Carajas project. Moreover, it reasserted to the USSR that it is willing to acquire Soviet equipment for the Ilha Grande hydroelectric plant.

The Brazilian proposals were made by Ambassador Baena Soares, Foreign Ministry secretary general, during the opening session of the Brazilian-Russian intergovernmental commercial, economic, scientific, and technological commission that must study Soviet-Brazilian bilateral trade.

Baena Soares stated categorically that Brazil reasserts its commitment to increase and diversify its bilateral trade with Moscow. He also noted that this attitude has already led to the signing of contracts between Brazilian private businessmen and Soviet Government officials.

The idea is to establish a new list of products that may be included in the bilateral trade program. This year Brazil must purchase 1 million tons of Russian oil, thus increasing Brazilian imports to a total of $300 billion (in 1981, Brazil imported a total of $154 million from the Soviet market).

Regarding exports, Baena Soares stated that Brazil is willing to expand the sale of manufactured and semimanufactured products. In 1981 15 percent of Brazilian products consisted of nonprocessed products.

According to Ambassador Baena Soares, trade relations between the two countries "have already started to yield results." He said an example of this would be "the signing of Soviet cooperation contracts for the development of ethanol, for oil and gas research, and for the signing of new and important contracts between private Brazilian companies and Soviet companies for the exploitation of peat."

He noted that Brazil has already submitted proposals to the Soviet Government for the purchase of Russian equipment for the Ilha Grande plant and that the start of negotiations depends on Moscow. He added: "It is hoped that these negotiations may take place during the meeting of the joint commission and that we may also discuss Soviet participation in the Carajas project."

The Brazilian-Russian intergovernmental commission meeting will continue until 20 July at the Foreign Ministry building. The Brazilian delegation is made up of Foreign Ministry officials; the ministers of planning, mines and energy, finance and agriculture; and representatives from Cacex [Foreign Trade Department], Vale do Rio Doce, Siderbras [Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation], CNPQ [National Scientific and Technological Development Council], Companhia de Recursos Minerais and Electrobras [Brazilian Electric Power Companies]. The Soviet delegation is headed by Aleksey Manzhulo, Soviet deputy foreign trade minister.

FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT RESTRICTING IMPORTS

FY160333 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Jul 82 p 13

[Text] The Foreign Trade Department (Cacex) has issued internal regulations further restricting imports. These new regulations were disseminated among the executives of the department under a confidential label. These new regulations make it difficult to purchase goods from ALADI -- Latin American Integration Association -- countries. They restrict imports for the Manaus free zone and the purchase of raw inputs from abroad under the "drawback" system, that is, to export the finished goods later.

The new import regulations, which have gone into effect already, stem from the conviction that exports during the first half of this year will barely amount to $10 billion. Therefore, revenues from exports will not reach even the $23 billion obtained in December last year. In view of the poor sales, the hope of obtaining a surplus in the trade balance has been switched to reducing purchases, thus forcing Cacex to change the rules of the game in order to curb soaring imports.

In Sao Paulo the "deputy managers, chief supervisors and supervisors in charge of Cacex departments" have received copies of the "confidential telex circular letter" that outlines the new "import regulations." According to this circular letter, "additional restrictions and guidelines are established for the issuance of import licenses during the current fiscal year."

The first paragraph of the circular letter states that "the provisions of Item 23 of Cacex Communique No 7 should be considered null and void as far as approval of new programs and lifting of restrictions approved by the agencies or the general management is concerned. Therefore all foreign purchases of merchandise, whatever their nature, will be subject to the general regulations to effect for all import programs, the only exceptions being operations that have no exchange rate insurance and others related to donations to scientific and charitable organizations, "leasing" operations, replacement of defective merchandise and investments of foreign capital."

According to the new regulations, each Cacex agency will be able to issue every month only 90 percent of the number of import licenses allowed to it in 1981 -- this implies a 10-percent reduction. In addition to this, the amount allowed for letters of credit designed to pay for imports of spare parts has been reduced from $100,000 to $50,000.

Item 23 of the Cacex communique mentioned in the confidential circular letter excluded various regions and products from the limitations imposed on imports. By declaring it "null and void," the new regulations have restricted purchases from ALADI countries, imports for the Manaus free zone, foreign purchases of a number of federal organizations such as the Itaipu binational enterprise, the National Petroleum Council, the National Nuclear Energy Commission and to forth.

In Sao Paulo alone several business executives have stated that the effects of the new regulations that restricted imports are being felt already. Firmino Rocha de Freita, chairman of the Brazilian Electro-Electronic Industries, hopes Cacex will act "wisely, without causing any problems for national industry."

36 'SHINING PATH' TERRORISTS CAPTURED IN LIMA

PY191915 Paris AFP in Spanish 1628 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 19 Jul (AFP) -- The Peruvian Investigations Police (PIP) have announced the capture of 36 terrorists who had staged a number of attacks in Lima. During two of these attacks two policemen, one civilian and two extremists died. The PIP reported that the arrested terrorists belong to the Maoist Shining Path group and that top extremist leaders Saldias Espinoza (Pavel) and Wasti Miriam Lezcano (La Gringa), operating in the eastern and western zones of Lima, were captured.

It also reported that seven women were among the arrested terrorists and that arms, explosives, propaganda, flags, leaders badges and important terrorist documents were seized. The arrested terrorists had attacked several governmental political and municipal buildings as well as hotels and stores. They also had assaulted a police station, where four people died, and a mining town, where one engineer was killed.

The terrorists will be handed over to the judical branch for prosecution. Meanwhile, the authorities are keeping the terrorists at the Fronton Island prison, where there are already 20 other extremists.

Bomb In Tacna

PY191345 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] There was a bomb attack in Tacna yesterday. Investigations have not revealed the damage caused, but it might have affected buildings near this station. At 1913 a strong explosion was heard which shook the southern district of the city. The explosion occurred in front of the military hospital of the Tacna detachment on (2 de Mayo) Street, where homes of officers are located and which had no military police guard at the time. The exact location of the explosion is not known, since the civil guard and the police who are searching the district have found no remains from the explosion, such as traces of powder or fuses. It has been stated that two persons were seen fleeing after the explosion.

ARIAS STELLA SEES NEED FOR 'EFFICIENT' OAS

PY192116 Paris AFP in Spanish 1922 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 19 Jul (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has asserted that in the light of the Malvinas experience, Peruvian foreign policy is seeking an efficient OAS that will include Cuba and the United States. In a statement to the newspaper EL OBSERVADOR on the work his administration has carried out over the past 2 years, Arias Stella said his administration is also pursuing greater integration of the continent. He said he was pleased that his administration has managed to improve relations with neighboring countries and to promote the Andean Group.

In reference to the OAS, Arias Stella said the Malvinas issue has proven again how inefficient this organization is, because although it acts in a coordinated fashion in the political field it does so very slowly in the economic field. Stating that a special Peruvian commission is making a comprehensive study of the organization, as other countries are also doing, Arias Stella said the system must be efficient and that it must approach things from a realistic geopolitical viewpoint. This means we cannot do away with any of the countries of the continent. The United States and Cuba must not be excluded from the OAC, Arias Stella said: He added that mechanisms that will give power to the Latin Americans must be sought.

FRENCH EMBASSY PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA

FL162358 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2250 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- If Nicaragua's sovereignty and integrity are violated by some other country, France will give its total and absolute support to that Central American country, official French Embassy spokesman Pierre Guinard said today. "France is a friend of Nicaragua. Should a friendly country be attacked by some other country, France would immediately condemn that violation of international law," the diplomat added.

Guinard declined to provide any details as to the type of aid that France might give to Nicaragua should a war with Honduras break out. He warned, however, that "there are first-resort diplomatic channels" such as the United Nations.

DOMINICAN PRESIDENT-ELECT ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

FL191245 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1810 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Dominican President-elect Salvador Jorge Blanco today ended a private 3-day visit to Mexico during which he met with President Jose Lopez Portillo. "The foundations of unity, cooperation and fraternity between Mexico and the Dominican Republic have been strengthened. This will undoubtedly be advantageous for the future of the entire region," Jorge Blanco said before leaving the country at 1135, in the presidential hangar of this capital's international airport.

Jorge Blanco and his small party reportedly left for Miami, where he will stop en route to Santo Domingo. He was seen off by Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda. According to him, his visit to Mexico had been "very profitable."

He also said although his talks with President Lopez Portillo and with PRI President-elect Miguel de la Madrid were held at an unofficial level, "they set a precedent which unites our two nations even further." The Dominican president-elect added that he may return as president "and then we will be able to set in motion what we discussed today." Jorge Blanco will take office on 16 August.

PAPERS ASSAIL U.S. FOR 'ATTACK' ON NICARAGUA

PA162358 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City -- Mr Reagan, the garbage dump of history is full of actions like the one that you want to start in Central America, the newspaper EL DIA of Mexico says today. All of the Mexican papers carry frontpage reports on the Honduran aggression against Nicaragua, with headlines stating: The Invasion of Nicaragua Has Begun. Several editorials also refer to the issue. ESCELSIOR says: That attack has been expected for some time and it is not surprising that the aggressors in this new escalation of hostilities were reportedly equipped and trained by the United States.

On the same subject, an EL DIA editorial says that irrationality, inconsistency and absolute scorn for anything that represents peace are the order of the day in the White House. It adds that the role U.S. President Reagan has assigned Honduras on the Central American isthmus has at last been confirmed: It is to serve as a guardian, to replace the tyrant Somoza; and as a military base, to prevent the peoples from writing their own history, as happened in Vietnam. The editorial also states that the regionalization of each of Central America's internal conflicts is virtually a fact, although it is still reversible, and it wonders whether Reagan will understand that the garbage dump of history is already full of actions like that which was publicized yesterday.

NICARAGUA

CUBANS, OTHERS ARRIVE FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

PA190432 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2349 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Here is a last-minute report: Cuba is going to be present at our third anniversary. At 0830 this morning the Cubana de Aviacion airplane bringing the delegation from the island of freedom arrived at the Augusto Cesar Sandino airport. The delegation is going to participate in the festivities honoring the 3d anniversary of the revolution and the 21st anniversary of the founding of the FSLN.

The delegation is headed by Companero Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba's Central Committee and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, and the following persons: Ricardo Alarcon, vice foreign minister; Jose Ramon Rodriguez, of the Union of Young Communists; (Angel Berrios), of the National Association of Small Farmers; Maria Julia Arredondo, of the Federation of Cuban Women; Luis Martell, of the National Sugar Industry Workers Union; Julio Reyes, representing the National Science and Education Workers Union; Pedro Fernandez, from the National Construction Workers Union; and Jesus Escandel, chief of the international relations department of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions.

Companero (Amnela Helme) of the Southwest Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, which is the vanguard of the Namibian people; (Morau Nicolae), of the Romanian Communist Party; and the Ethiopian delegate also arrived on the same flight.

VENEZUELA'S HERRERA CAMPINS ARRIVES FOR CEREMONY

PA191500 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1440 GMT on 19 July, in a national network of transmitters, including Managua International Service, broadcasts live coverage from the Augusto C. Sandino International Airport in Managua of the arrival of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins to attend the celebrations of the third anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution.

The announcer notes that both the Nicaraguan and Venezuelan national anthems were played following Herrera's disembarcation from the plane, after which the Venezuelan president and his delegation, the members of which are not specified, and Nicaraguan leaders -- including Government Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, Agriculture Minister Jaime Wheelock, FSLN official Victor Tirado Lopez, FSLN Political Committee Coordinator Bayardo Arce, Planning Minister Henry Ruiz and Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion -- review a parade of Sandinist People's Army troops. Following this review, the Nicaraguan leaders and the Venezuelan president depart for private talks before going to the 26 February Square in Masaya for the ceremonies celebrating the revolution's anniversary. No public statements are made at the airport.

Herrera News Conference

PA200229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0131 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Social Democratic Party [PSD], a member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, which is made up of the parties that oppose the present Nicaraguan Government, today gave Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins a document on the situation prevailing in Nicaragua. This information was announced today during a news conference held by the Venezuelan president who was invited here to participate in the celebrations of the third anniversary of the Sandinist victory.

"I will study this document with great interest, since as a Venezuelan and a democrat I am interested in the Nicaraguan revolutionary process," Herrera Campins said. Addressing the topic of the status of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church, Herrera Campins said that "one would get the impression that sometimes it has freedom to act and at other times its space is restricted. That is why I have come to Nicaragua after almost 2 and 1/2 years, the Venezuelan president said. After praising Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguelhobando y Bravo, Herrera said that the church should not necessarily participate in politics. "The church deserves respect, among other reasons, because the exercise of freedom on worship reflects true freedom of conscience, which should never be impeded," he added.

Herrera Campins corrected a newsman who said that Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero," the former deputy minister of defense, uses a Venezuelan passport to travel to other countries. "Commander Cero does not use a Venezuelan passport and his relations with the Venezuelan Government has been precisely with the current one," Herrera said. [sentence as received]

The president expressed his government's wish to extend the oil agreement that his country signed with Nicaragua 12 months ago for another year. The agreement permits Nicaragua to use 30 percent of its oil bill as a loan to carry out development plans. "That agreement does not impose any economic or political conditions of any kind on Nicaragua," the president said.

Herrera Campins declined to comment on the Central American Democratic Community (CDC), although he said that its members maintain "close and cordial relations" with Venezuela. "We hope the CDC will develop in a balanced manner," he said.

In reference to Jose Napoleon Duarte's defeat and departure from the presidency, the president said that Venezuela's relations with El Salvador were not personal, but rather government to government relations. Herrera said that the recent elections in El Salvador served as a great lesson to all those who did not believe in them.

On Cuba, Herrera Campins said that his government's relations with Fidel Castro's government were not broken, but frozen, although recently there has been a trend toward "detente."

"Within the political plurality in the world we would like to solve our differences with Cuba, since this would contribute to the tranquillity of this Caribbean area that is in a state of upheaval," the Venezuelan president said. Regarding the attack on a Cubana de Aviacion airplane in Barbados, he answered that "the trial took place in Venezuela, a country where there is true democracy and where the branches of the state are respected." Herrera Campins added that the judicial branch is absolutely independent and that the executive cannot tell it what to do in any of the common courts.

The president also said that within a short time his country may go from being a mere observer within the group of nonaligned countries to becoming an active member, since leaders of the different Venezuelan sectors have advocated this when consulted. Finally, he said that for this reason Venezuela has expanded its range of relations with all the world's countries and is working very closely with the Group of the 77, which actually consists of 117 countries at present.

Further Comments

PA200332 Paris AFP in Spanish 0249 GMT 19 Jul 82

[By special correspondent Gilberto Lopes]

[Excerpts] Managua, 19 Jul (AFP) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins confirmed here today that his country had changed the direction of its foreign policy as a result of U.S. support for Great Britain in the war over the Malvinas Islands.

"In the wake of the Malvinas, Latin America must seek a way to reach a position of unity that will permit us a more accelerated development and a more realistic way of resolving our security problems," the president said during a news conference held a few moments before his departure from Nicaragua after a 12-hour visit.

The Venezuelan president declined to mention the measures presently being discussed on the continent to reformulate hemispheric relations, because he said these measures should result from a consensus and not from the imposition of a single country's criteria.

Herrera also emphasized his country's willingness to participate in any serious effort to achieve peace in Central America, "without imposing formulas, but contributing to the achievement of an understanding among the parties in conflict."

Asked about the French-Mexican proposal for peace in El Salvador which those two countries presented almost 1 year ago, Herrera said that "this is not the (?right) moment," and that, at the time, "it was rejected."

While on the speaker's platform at the ceremony to commemorate the Sandinist revolution, Herrera today heard the warm applause with which the crowd hailed the presence on the platform of Guillermo Ungo, leader of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front.

RALLY MARKS THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

PA200237 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1557 GMT on 19 July begins live coverage from 26 February Square in the city of Masaya of a rally to commemorate the third anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution.

After announcing that the square and the streets of Masay are jammed with people and asking the people to be calm and maintain order, the announcer says that the members of the government junta, the members of the FSLN directorate and ranking guest Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins have just arrived and are climbing the stairs to the dais, while the crowd cheers, chants "People power," waves flags and salutes them with clenched fist.

At 1605 GMT the Nicaraguan national anthem is played. An unidentified speaker then makes an introductory statement, explaining the reason for the celebration and why the city of Masaya was chosen as the site. He says that the event is presided over by the "immortal figure of the head of the revolution, Commander Carlos Fonseca Amador," and points to a chair on the right of the dais, which he says is for Fonseca's spirit. The speaker then mentions the other persons presiding over the event: the members of the FSLN National Directorate, the National Reconstruction Government Junta, the Sandinist Assembly, the State Council, the Supreme Court, the General Staff of the Sandinist Peoples Army, the top leader of the Interior Ministry, and the cabinet minister.

The speaker then says: "We are honored by the solidaristic presence of delegations from 55 countries; of many representatives of friendly governments, political parties, liberation movements and committees of solidarity with Nicaragua; and of prominent persons from different regions of the world, who are in this way demonstrating their solidarity with the noble and just cause of our heroic Sandinist people. [applause]

"We would like to give a warm greeting to his excellency Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela, who is once again demonstrating with his presence here hs solidarity and cooperation with the people and Government of Nicaragua. [applause]

"The official delegation from the brother people of Mexico is led by Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development, who is here as a personal representative of his excellency President Jose Lopez Portillo. [applause]

"We also greet Pedro Ojeda Paullada, president of the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party and of the Permanent conference of Latin American Political Parties, COPPAL. [applause]

"Representing the heroic people and government of Cuba we have Companero Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions. [applause]

"[We greet] Companero Selwyn Strachan, member of the Politburo of the New Jewel Movement of courageous Grenada. [applause]

"Representing the heroic people of El Salvador, we are also joined by Companero Guillermo Ungo, of the FMLN and the FDR. [applause]

"Representing the thousand-times heroic people of Vietnam, we have Companero Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture and information. [title as heard]. [applause]

"Representing those who are waging the most heroic battles for their just cause and legitimate rights, in representation of the Palestinian people, we have Companero Marwan Tahbub, PLO ambassador to Nicaragua. [applause]

"Heading the delegation from the CPSU and the Soviet Governement we have Vladimir Grigor'yevich Lomonosov, full member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. [applause]

"We are also honored by the presence of Companero Reiulf Steen, leader of the Norwegian Social Democratic Party [as heard] and member of the International Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution; [applause] Companero Dr (Horchst Engler Hans), a personal representative of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky; and Companero (Leonard Larsen), leader of the Austrian Socialist Party. [applause]

"[Also present are] Companero (Gunther Hersig), member of the FRG parliament and representative of the Social Democratic Party, and Companero (Jean Latiffe), representing the French Socialist Party. [applause]

"Representing the fraternal Government and people of Panama, we have Minister of the Presidency Ricardo Rodriguez. [applause]

"Belizean Deputy Premier Carl Rogers heads the delegation of the brother peoples of Belize. [applause]

"We also greet the delegation from the people of Suriname; (Luis Maria Gomez), the representative of the UN secretary general; [applause] Companero Severo Aguirre del Cristo, representative of the World Peace Council; the companeros who represent the governments and parties of the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Kampuchea, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ethiopia, Romania, Yugoslavia and the DPRK; [applause] the companeros who represent political parties and solidarity committees of France, the FRG, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Finland, Greece, Great Britain, Italy, Norway and Switzerland; [applause the companeros who repersent political parties and revolutionary movements of Latin America; the companeros from Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Chile, Peru, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Uruguay and Colombia who are joining us for our third anniversary; [applause] the representative of Japan; the representative of the brother people and government of Libya; the representative of the heroic fighters of the PLO; [applause] Companero (Elmo Anguilla), who represents the Southwest Africa Peoples Organization, SWAPO; [applause] (George Wall) Nobel biology prize winner; and the U.S. solidarity committees [applause]."

Following these greetings, the speaker introduces Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, who delivers a 24-minute speech. After the ensuing applause, President Herrera is congratulated by those on the podium and Carlos Mejia Godoy and his marimba band entertain the people with a song.

The announcer then reads the names of Nicaraguan heroes and martyrs, and after each name is read the crowd shouts "present!" Then a song honoring Carlos Fonseca Amador is sung, with the crowd joining in. At 1659 GMT Junta Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega begins delivering the keynote speech. He ends his speech at 1758 GMT with the slogan "Free fatherland or death!" At 1759 GMT the FSLN anthem is played, concluding the rally.

Herrera Campins Speech

PA192235 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1621 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the main rally to commemorate the third anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution held at the 26 February Square in Masaya -- live]

[Text] Nicaraguan people: As constitutional president of Venezuelan democracy, I am pleased to be here in this fraternal country and in this heroic city of Masaya, capital of the department with the same name, in which Augusto Cesar Sandino, general of free men, was born. [applause]

I have come to bring cordial and friendly greetings from the Venezuelan people and Government and for this purpose I have come accompanied not only by a distinguished official delegation formed by Cabinet ministers, but also by men who are members of the opposition parties. They are an integral part of Venezuelan democracy to which they have contributed their efforts, intelligence and criticism so that each day we can perfect and more thoroughly carry out the political, social, economic and cultural process that Venezuela has experienced for almost 25 years when, through the joint action of the people and the national armed forces, we eradicated the last dictatorship we had in January 1958. [applause]

The Venezuelan people have always had deep affection for the Nicaraguan people and their struggles. Through the long decades of the brutal predominance of the dynastic Somozist dictatorship, Venezuela expressed its active sympathy for the fighters who opposed the enthronement of tyranny in Nicaragua. In 1979, when the revolution that now rules Nicaragua took shape and outlined its pluralistic plan to end the dictatorship and establish freedom in the country, the Venezuelan people and Government were alongside the Nicaraguans who fought the dynastic dictatorship under Sandino's banners. [applause]

We were prompted to this not only by old historic links with this beautiful Central American country, but also by the painful experience of having suffered in this century two long dictatorships which subsequently made us learn the value of freedom and democracy as paths to the overall development of all sectors of the people and as means to promote and develop man. That support which the Venezuelan people and Government gave the revolution when its possibilities of victory were not yet clear has been maintained. This has always been with the observation that in all Latin America, in all countries whose essential aspiration is democracy, there was great popular support for the pluralistic revolutionary project because a people like the Nicaraguans, after 40 years of tyranny, were clamoring for a freedom that would permit them to establish their identity in Central America, in the continent and in the world in order to march onwards with a developed economy and a generalized culture for all sectors of the population. [applause]

Venezuela's acts have been consistent with that line. With my presence here, accepting an invitation that I greatly appreciate from the distinguished members of the Junta of the National Reconstruction Government, I am pleased to bring to this new Nicaragua the thoughts, desire and attitude of Venezuela.

At all times we have expressed our respect for the principles of nonintervention and free self-determination of peoples so that within the context of the respect for human dignity each country, each nation, each community can develop and thus reach its place of distinction and prominence among all countries of the world.

That is why we have continued to point out throughout these 3 years of the Nicaraguan revolution that the era of the armed interventions by the powers ended a long time ago in America because they constituted disrespect for the sovereignty of each country. [applause] Those of us who believe in pluralism as an internal experience in our national community of the respectful expression of different thoughts and ideas which do not threaten freedom, also believe that in foreign policy the pluralism that exists in our continent must be respected. [applause]

Since we follow a coherent political line, with firm and sincere proposals, when we disagree we say it publicly and out loud so that nothing is left inside, and when we agree we also say so aloud and publicly, not keeping inside any kind of mental reservations.

As president of the Venezuelan democracy, I am pleased to say that we have extended a friendly hand to Nicaragua when many have refused to do so, that we have extended a friendly hand without political or military conditions [applause] with the conviction that the promised pluralistic plan which is a moral commitment undertaken by the revolution to the friendly peoples of Latin America will finally be a reality.

I know that we are experiencing very difficult international situations. In all countries of the world there are deep economic problems, great obstacles to the growth of production in all sectors; but the governments have the obligation to pay attention to the productive process so that all citizens of a country can have access to all the essential and necessary goods.

We know that a very delicate international political situation exists everywhere in the world, which manifests itself in some regions, as in the Middle East, in absurd armed confrontations that do not benefit humanity. On the contrary, they endanger the best of the good which men can enjoy, that is, the peace for which we must struggle with determination, courage, bravery and sacrifice. [applause]

In Latin America, and particularly in Central America, there has been and continues to be violence which we want to stop, so that these countries which have sustained so much interference in their processes can then attain their independent and sovereign paths and every day further decrease their bonds of dependence, particularly in technology, which industrialized peoples use to exercise their real domination over developing countries.

The Venezuelan Government and the different political forces that operate within our institutional framework of democracy and freedom strongly desire a durable peace be achieved in Central America. They want an end to the threats so the peoples can dedicate themselves to education, work and the cultivation of cordial relations without having to arm to protect themselves against possible surprise attacks. We believe that in a world where the fiscal resources decrease daily as in the developing countries, the best investment can be made in strengthening the economy, education, culture and the arts.

Whenever I have had the opportunity to speak before different international organizations -- the United Nations, the OAS, the ILO or the U.S. Government -- I have asserted this respect for the people, this desire for peace, this desire that violence be stopped so that man can dedicate the time and space which God has alloted him in this life to building his own life and to giving his best contribution and best effort to the construction of an independent country.

Recently Latin America had to confront a very delicate situation regarding the conflict unleashed by English colonialism in the South Atlantic when the sister republic of Argentina tried to exercise its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

The Venezuelan Government as well as all the free countries of Latin America were on the side of the Argentine national cause and struggled against the remnants of English colonialism in our America because any colonial dependence is unacceptable to us. [applause]

That is why I clearly expressed my deep disagreement with the position assumed by the United States of America, which after beginning as a mediator in the conflict in order to stop what was going to be absurd war, sided with the imperialist and colonialist aggressors. This has forced the Latin American nations to review our relations within the Inter-American System. [applause]

This situation has made us look to ourselves in order to try to find new, more sincere and more viable ways to establish collective defense and security against any aggressor. Today there is a trend in Latin America to try to more vigorously tie the bonds which unite all these countries, and especially to search for and find in the ideology of unity, integration and solidarity of Simon Bolivar's Latin America the fundamental reason for Latin America to constitute a fighting and free voice and presence throughout the world. [applause]

When we read the essays of men who have concerned themselves with the integration of the continent, we find love, admiration and devotion for the advanced ideas of Simon Bolivar. The great contemporary hero of Nicaragua, Augusto Cesar Sandino, left admirable essays on Bolivarianism and on the need for our peoples to understand each other in order to confront all threats and in order advance into the future rapidly and securely. [applause]

I am pleased to recognize this here, in this department in which the general of free men was born. It is an expression which indisputably represents a tremendous commitment for all the followers of the thoughts of this great man of action, the general of free men, naturally in a fatherland also of free men. This is the thought of Sandino. [applause, shouts in Unison]

We are attentively and with great interest following the political and social process which is developing in Nicaragua. We are studying it with attention, the aspects on which we agree as well as those on which we do not agree.

We have always insisted that there should be no room for deviation, but this does not mean that we are giving unsolicited advice. It is simply that we want to express a cordial and friendly word for those who have shouldered the task of creating a new Nicaragua. Throughout Latin America the pluralist project expressed by the Sandinist revolution when it began its revolutionary government action awakened deep feelings and general sympathy on the continent. It should be noted that this proposal was made long before 1979. As early as 1964 the founder of the Sandinist front, Carlos Fonseca Amador, wrote that he wanted to bring together in his essays the popular thrusts of the liberal, social Christian and Marxist ideologies in order to establish a national Nicaraguan revolutionary ideology. With that he was pointing to one path and outlined one direction for those who are today guiding Nicaragua. [applause]

I do not wish to prolong my speech any more on this warm and colorful morning on which representatives from all the Nicaraguan people have enthusiastically gathered in this plaza of the heroic Masaya. Peoples have faith and hope and their rulers have the duty to maintain this faith and to project this hope.

Today the struggle in every country is to achieve a development which will permit man to have more and to be more, which will give man access to all the goods of this earth while at the same time progressively and continually quickly decreasing the economic and social differences which distort so many societies.

Today Nicaragua is facing its own conscience. Today Nicaragua is facing the challenge of moving ahead, of overcoming its difficulties, of not falling into any type of dependence which will impose conditions or hold it back, and especially of seeking with the sister peoples of Latin America relations that will permit it to develop in peace, in progress and in freedom. Very many thanks, all my friends of Nicaragua. [applause]

Daniel Ortega Speech

PA200015 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1659 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the main rally to commemorate the third anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution held at the 26 February Square in Masaya -- live]

[Text] At this heroic Masaya we greet the representatives of governments, political parties, revolutionary movements who bring their solidarity to the Nicaraguan revolution. [applause] We particularly welcome a representative of Bolivar's people and a representative of the Venezuelan people, President Luis Herrera Campins. [applause] At this Masaya of Nicaragua which in Chorotega [an Indian language] means burning hill, we have gathered today in a people's assembly in this 26 February Square to commemorate the third anniversary of the triumph of the revolution, the third anniversary of the birth of the new Nicaragua and the 21st anniversary of the FSLN. [applause]

We have come forward in the past 3 years without stopping once. We have advanced despite obstacles, aggression and slander. Certain weak and hesitant people, as Sandino used to say, have remained behind. It seems that history is repeating itself. Just as Moncada was courageous enough to take up arms against the Adolfo Diaz administration and lacked courage to fight against the Yankee intervention, in the same fashion, the new Moncadas who had the courage to fight against Somoza in the past, lacked the same courage to fight against the Yankees today. They are the ones who are running away, betraying us. [applause] and entering into shameful pacts under the shade of the espino negro [referring to the blackthorn tree under which traitor Jose Maria Moncada signed the infamous Espion Negro pact in 1927], the State Department and the CIA. [applause]

However, to offset a Moncada, we had a Sandino, an Estrada, an (Umansor), a Rufo Marin, a Miguel Angel Ortez, a Pedro Altamirano [referring to Sandinist heroes] and a nation of barefooted peasants, artisans and workers willing to die fighting the imperialist monkey. [applause]

Today, [crowd shouts slogans and applause] to offset the deserters we have the indestructible force of more than 133,000 workers who are affiliated to 1,047 unions while there were only 147 unions in the Somozist era. In addition to this, we have 31,000 agricultural workers affiliated with 400 unions in the rural sector, 14,000 teachers organized in the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, 18,000 youths organized in the Sandinist Youth [crowd applauds and shouts slogans], 216,252 high school, technical school and university students who are organized in their study centers, 3,499 professionals grouped in 18 associations, 350 artists organized in the Sandinist Cultural Workers Association, 40,000 farmers and cattlemen organized in the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [applause], 200 newsmen grouped in the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, 16,000 employees organized in the National Employees Union, 10,000 health workers organized in the Federation of Health Workers and 30,000 women organized in the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association; more than 512,251 workers, peasants, intellectuals, producers, youths and teachers, worthy sons of Sandino, Rigoberto [referring to Rigoberto Lopez Perez, the man who killed Anastasia Somoza Garcia] and Carlos [referring to Sandinist hero Carlos Fonseca Amador] who are ready to fight and defend the right to organize themselves which was obtained through the revolution. [applause]

Three years after the revolutionary victory we can say that the people's power has been consolidated. This people's power has made the implementation of the agrarian reform possible through the recovery of 231,295 manzanas of arable land for production -- [applause] 88,207 manzanas of which have been distributed to 6,503 families which, organized in cooperatives or individually, have already received the land titles.

It is the consolidation of the people's power which explains that while there were 133 cooperatives under Somozism, we now have 3,820 cooperatives which group 62,357 heads of families. [applause] It is thanks to this people's power that the land sown by small producers, which only amounted to 3 percent in the past, now amounts to 20 percent. [applause] In other words, 17 percent more than during Somozist times in only 3 years of this revolution.

It is this consolidation of the people's power which has resulted in an unprecedented rural credit: 1,223,400,000 cordobas for the benefit of small and medium-sized producers organized in cooperatives or individually. These are credits which hardly existed during Somozist times. These achievements are defended by the people organized in the militias, the reserve battalions and the revolutionary vigilance. The people won't permit that these achievements be snatched away from them. [applause]

Twenty-one years ago in July, the FSLN retook the rifle that Sandino took up against the Yankee invader. It was 1961. It was the Somozist era. It was the good Somozist time when the coffee and cotton prices permitted Somoza to have large amounts of foreign exchange. However, what good did it do to have the economic indicators reflect that there was no economic crisis in Nicaragua? Foreign exchange went from $66 million in 1961 to $637 million in 1977. But what good did it do to have this economic bonanza? Weren't the urban and rural workers in a constant economic crisis? So what was the use of these millions when they represented no benefit to them? Forty percent of the work force was without secure and permanent employment. Therefore, what good did this bonanza do for the people if the health budget in the best Somozist years didn't suprass $264 million cordobas. A maximum of 2,422,952 medical visits were recorded per year. The general mortality rate was 4 percent.

Twenty-one years ago when the FSLN was founded, we proposed a more just health service for the people among its main goals. Because we succeeded on 19 July it is possible for us to have a health budget which amounts to 1,183,000,000 cordobas, medical visits for 5,411,000 people per year and a drop in the general mortality rate down to a 2.3 percent. [applause]

This is possible because, although we don't have an economic bonanza today, we do have a great moral, revolutionary and Sandinist bonanza. [applause]

On 19 July, we found a country that was gasping for breath; a country that was destroyed and without any capital. But under these difficult circumstances we assumed the task of the literacy campaign and we were able to decrease the illiteracy rate. It went from a 50.3 percent to a 12.9 percent and this is a victory of the people. [applause]

At present, the revolutionary will has made it possible for 1,103,000 Nicaraguans to study in the primary, secondary and technical schools as well as at the university. This revolutionary will has permitted, amid a tremendous economic crisis, us to invest 1,159,000,000 [currency unspecified] in the total budget for education; while the Somozists, in their economic bonanza, had a maximum budget of 349 million [currency unspecified].

For this reason, the people, organized in the Sandinist defense committees, are constantly defending these achievements made in the health and education sectors.

Fifty thousand brothers gave their lives in the struggle against the dictatorship, from our founder Carlos Fonseca Amador to the last hero lost in anonymity. Thousands of youths, women, old people and even children were tortured and murdered, but death never finished the people's hopes because the people had a single hope; to end the dictatorship, to end exploitation and to end submissiveness. This is why victory was possible. This is why it is possible to consolidate the revolutionary power despite adversity.

This is the reason why we can say today that the illegal housing developments have been turned over to humble families and are no longer a source of exploitation. [applause] We have been giving land titles to the thousands of families in these developments. We are giving land titles to thousands of Nicaraguans affected by the floods.

While 25,300 houses were built in 17 years of Somozism, we have built 6,100 houses in 3 years of the revolution. To help strengthen the workers' real wages, the government is investing more than 871 million cordobas for 1982 to subsidize basic grains, milk by-products and transportation. To this we must add, 61 people's grocery stores in various parts of the country. What people are going to remain with their arms folded while these achievements are being snatched away? For this reason, the people have joined the militias, the defense committees, the police, the Interior Ministry, the reserve battalaions and the defense of their interests. [applause]

When Sandino was struggling against the Yankees in the mountains, there were few means of communication. Those who usurped the power were, however, concerned about building roads to their properties. Later, this would become a permanent practice of the Somozists: To build streets and roads where they had their properties, their lands, their farms and their estates. If they built roads in places where they had no properties, farms or estates, they did so to facilitate the transportation of the Somozist troops who were going to repress the peasants, who were going to repress the workers and who were going to confront the vanguard of those workers and peasants; the FSLN. [applause]

Today, 3 years after the revolution started, 6,500 km of roads have been completed, basically to facilitate production; roads to allow the peasants to bring out their harvests of beans and corn; roads for the cattlemen to bring out milk and dairy products; roads for the coffee, rice, sesame seeds and cane to be brought out; roads to permit the art of the countryside, with its guitars and violins, to come out of the shadows; roads, finally, which allow health centers, schools, housing and power to go into the countryside and above all, to permit the entry of the awareness and the organization that teaches us to love each other, that calls upon us to be united, to be brothers, to be companeros. [applause]

We have advanced, but the road is long and it is necessary to clear paths like the old guerrillas of Sandino, in the mountains of Segovia. Those guerrillas withstood the rain, withstood the cold and lack of sleep, learned to fight against hunger and tiredness, were able to defeat fear and rise up heroically against the traitors and the invaders. They were guerrillas who, despite being barefoot and poorly armed, were not defeated by the Marines and the gighter planes of the U.S. military might and were able to do all this and leave us a legacy of dignity, history and patriotism. They were the people fighting for the people. They were the fatherland fighting for the fatherland. They were history in the making.

We are going to need their encouragement. We are going to need their example to face up to the economic difficulties. It is not easy to distribute resources when we know that our income is small and the need much greater, much, much greater than our income.

If in the best times of Somozism up to $637 million entered this country -- because the prices of cotton, coffee, sugar and seafood were twice or three times today's prices -- now only $471 million will come in, basically because the prices that we are paid for those products by the rich countries that buy them are increasingly lower. They buy things at lower prices and sell things at higher prices. A tractor which formely could be purchased for $15,000 today costs us $35,000 and the fertilizer which in 1977 cost $0.07, today costs $0.17. If we go to obtain a loan from international banks, we find that while 10 years ago, we had to pay 5 percent interest on each $100 that we borrowed, that is, that we had to return $105, today we would have to return $117 for each $100 borrowed, that is, 17 percent interest, 12 percent more than 10 years ago. Just imagine.

We have economic difficulties for the reasons that we have explained, in addition to economic difficulties because of the attitude of the current U.S. administration, which has cut off the aid that the U.S. people used to give us. Not only has it done this, but it is also exerting its powerful influence to keep those banks that lend money at 17 percent interest from lending to us, to make the international organizations withhold aid from us, and to have the governments of Latin America and Europe which are helping our people stop helping us.

In addition, through the CIA it is promoting the economic destabilization of the country, with the aid of traitorous elements and by exploiting the ignorant and selfish sectors who are incapable of sharing their wealth with the humble working people.

To all this must be added the recent floods, which resulted in the painful loss of 70 Nicaraguans brothers and of over 3.5 billion cordobas in bridges, roads, arable land, exportable products, etc. As a result, our income in foreign exchange has decreased and we have to distribute this foreign exchange in accordance with the people's needs. If the Somozists spent $9.02 of each $100 to import medicines and food, in 1981 we have spent almost $19, that is, $10 more than the Somozists to meet medical needs.

On the other hand, while the Somozists spent $17.02 of each $100 to import consumer products that were not basic items, in 1981 we reduced such imports to $9 of each $100.

Meanwhile, we must invest more dollars in the productive sector to develop our agriculture, livestock industry and agro-industry, because they are the basis for this country's development. We have good land and, above all, we have small, medium and large producers who are enthusiastic and hardworking, and a great amount of state property that is producing the highest yields of cotton and sugar, all of this thanks to the discipline and energy of the farmworkers, who combine their efforts with the cadres of technicians and the administration.

We have a real probability of producing over the medium term the food that the people need, instead of having to continue importing plantains, corn, potatoes and so forth, because at this point production continues to be very low. Therefore, we must reach our goal of cultivating 934,000 manzanas, of which 308,000 manzanas should be for corn, 130,000 for beans, 70,000 for rice, 75,000 for sorghum, 130,000 for coffee, 141,000 for cotton, 70,700 for sugar, 20,000 for sesame, 3,700 for bananas and 1,200 for tobacco. By cultivating those 943,000 [as heard] manzanas, by cultivating those 943,000 manzanas, [repeats himself] we will be waging one more battle against backwardness in which, in order to be victorious, there must be coordinated and disciplined action by private producers and cooperatives, state enterprises and government institutions, mass organizations and farmworkers, technical and administrative personnel. [all figures as heard]

We must also defend our right to produce against those who want to see our harvests destroyed and who launch criminal actions to achieve this objective. That is why we need the militias, why we have revolutionary vigilance and why the people are armed. [applause]

Jose Benito Escobar was a construction worker. and (Enrique Lorenzo) was an industrial worker. Both Jose Benito and (Enrique) realized that the struggle against exploitation could not be waged with social clamor and demands for vindication. That is why they were among the founders and forgers of the FMLN, and they accepted the risks of the struggle. They were always ready as revolutionaries to be at the place that the revolution demanded. Thus they were clandestine organizers and fighters in the neighborhoods of Managua, Leon, Granada, Chinandega and Esteli in Nicaragua. Moreover, they were guerrilla leaders in the mountains, in Zinica, in 1969. They were always confident of victory. They suffered imprisonment and torture, but they did not yield. When they were murdered by the National Guard, their generous blood sped the victory.

They were obliged to work in sectors that had been developed in line with the interests of the Somozists and their accomplices and of the transnationals, who saw in Nicaragua the possibility of cheap labor and therefore a chance to over exploit our people. We had a construction sector that had its capital brutally depleted in the months before the revolutionary period, leaving the country practically without machinery.

We inherited an industrial sector that was in decline, a sector that had been profitable in the 1960's but as time passed was increasingly less profitable, and could survive only at the cost of enormous indebtedness and by the excessive exploitation of the workers.

This explains why the reactivation of the construction and industrial sectors is so difficult and costly. In some cases it has been necessary to close enterprises whose production costs were so high that in the long run it was preferable to import the items that these companies produced rather than produce them here.

Of course, in these circumstances it is necessary to take into account the situation of the workers who are left unemployed and seek alternatives for those workers, alternatives that direct the country toward the countryside, toward agriculture, toward the development of the agricultural sector.

In both cases, in construction and in industry, we must make an effort to meet our proposed goals in a disciplined manner. We must overcome the difficulties that are noticeable in administration. We must overcome the weaknesses noted in certain technicians, and we must also overcome the weaknesses being noted in some workers. A wasted hour of work in construction or in industry means a loss of millions for the people. However, we must admit that despite the existing difficulties the workers, technicians and administrators in these sectors are increasingly disciplined, conscientious and Sandinist.

Three years ago a popular revolution government was taking on the executive task for the first time in Nicaragua's history. It was a popular, democratic and broad government created by the FSLN. Great efforts have been made since then to improve administrative and executive performance. Many weaknesses have been noted, at times because of inexperience and at other times because of a lack of responsibility in being on top of the problems and the implementation of programs, particularly regarding being on site.

We are aware of the risks of bureaucratization and of the weaknesses of some government employees who have the vices of the past. We are also aware that the degree of organization that has been achieved, and particularly the kind of organization, is not the best. We have had to break down greadually the old structures and in other cases we have had to readapt those structures and create others.

To help face these problems, the National Directorate and the government junta, in order to improve the work of the government, have decided to begin a process of regionalization that leads us to divide the country into six regions and three zones. This does not mean that the departments and municipalities will disappear; it means that we will incorporate the departments into regions, and the muncipalities will continue to be subdivisions of their respective departments.

The six zones are as follows: Region One encompasses the Departments of Esteli, Nueva Segovia and Madriz; Region Two consists of the Departments of Leon and Chinandega -- today a procession came the 170 km from Chinandega to Masaya on foot, arriving early this morning to be present at this ceremony [applause]; -- Region Three consists of Managua Department; Region Four consists of the Departments of Carazo, Granada, Masaya and Rivas; Region Five consists of the Departments of Chontales, Boaco, Rama and Nueva Guinea; and Region Six consists of the Departments of Matagalpa and Jinotega.

We said that there will also be three special zones. These are Zone One, which is northern Zelaya, that is, the Puerto Cabezas and Las Minas area; Zone Two, which is southern Zelaya, that is, the Bluefields area toward the south; and Zone Three, which is the Department of Rio San Juan.

Each region will be headed by a delegate from the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who will coordinate government action and relations with the municipal reconstruction juntas. In order to carry out tasks, he will also coordinate with the mass organizations and political organizations of the region. All this will be applied in accordance with the real possibilities of this regionalization plan that has been approved. Actions are being taken to implement it. It will take some time, and there will be a need for the support and cooperation of all the people, particularly the mass organizations, that is, the people organized into mass organizations in the various regions.

In June 1927, the captain of the Marine Corps of the U.S. occupation forces -- this captain was called (Hatfield), and he was commander in Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua; a Marine Corps captain was commander in Nueva Segovia -- had the cheek, the effrontery, the nerve to circulate the following leaflet. This leaflet was curculated everywhere. It said, to whom it may concern: Augusto C. Sandino is now an outlaw in rebellion against the Nicaraguan Government. Therefore, those who accompany him or remain in territory occupied by his forces do so at their own risk. Neither the Nicaraguan Government nor the Government of the United States will be responsible for the deaths or injuries that result from the military operations by the Nicaraguan or U.S. forces in the territory occupied by Sandino.

These leaflets were signed by Mr (Hatfield). No comment is needed. The reference to the territory occupied by Sandino was made by Mr (Hatfield), who was occupying Nicaraguan territory.

That was the policy of the U.S. Government at the time, the government headed by Mr Coolidge.

But the Nicaraguan people headed by Sandino replied to those leaflets with the slogan of free fatherland or death, hoisting since then the red and black flag in defense of the nation. [applause]

Fifty-five years later, the current U.S. administration seems to have turned on a time machine, and President Reagan's message is the same one as that of Captain (Hatfield). It is the same arrogant language that endangers the efforts for peace in the world. It is the same language that insulted and attacked Latin America in the Malvinas. It is the same language that causes a brutal genocide in Beirut and that intervenes in Africa in support of apartheid and racism, that intervenes in Central America to liquidate our peoples' hopes for change and that hits the world with its brutal and hegemonistic economic policy.

We do not tire of repeating that with the victory of the revolution we had thought it would be possible to lay the groundwork for new relations that would lead to an understanding with the U.S. Government. However, with the taking of office of the new administration, the situation changed dramatically and radically.

It was President Reagan's government which in its electoral platform announced its desire to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution, which took away the wheat and the aid to Nicaragua, which took away bread from Nicaragua. President Reagan's government is the one that justifies the presence of Somozist guardsmen's camps in the U.S. State of Florida. It is President Reagan's government which, all things considered, approved the $19 million to promote secret actions through the CIA with the objectives of arming the Somozist guardsmen in Honduran territory and promoting destabilization, economic sabotage and crime in Nicaragua. It is President Reagan's government which through its representative in the UN Security Council vetoed and thus opposed a majority resolution which only stated that Nicaragua should not be invaded, attacked or destabilized, and that the problems should be resolved through dialogue and political negotiation.

It is President Reagan's government which has made many efforts to isolate Nicaragua from Central American governments. It is President Reagan's government which orders its spy planes to violate the Nicaraguan airspace. It is President Reagan's government which orders its warships to enter Nicaraguan territorial waters. President Reagan's government, the destabilizer of the world and Latin America, is the great destabilizer of Central America. [Applause: chants of they shall not pass]

It is the government of President Reagan which shuns a serious and realistic dialogue and resorts to force, arrogance and blackmail. In sum, it is that policy and not any another which is responsible for the murder of literacy workers, teachers, health brigade members, militiamen and soldiers. It is that policy which is responsible for the sorrow of an entire people and of hundreds of Nicaraguan families that today once again cry for their sons, wives, fathers and brothers murdered by those Somozist guardsmen who are fostered by that policy.

We have said that Nicaragua is suffering a silent but bloody invasion. More than 2,000 Somozist guardsmen have been launching attacks along our border with Honduras and in some cases inside our territory after they have been infiltrated by land, sea and even air from Honduran territory into Nicaragua's Atlantic region. You are not seeing ghosts in (Lambe), Wina, Cerro Jesus, (Somotile), Lambaika, San Fernando and Tortuguero, among other places. Since 4 July, they have launched more than 18 attacks, with a toll of 50 heroic fighters of our Sandinist People's Army, of the reserve battalions, of the Sandinist people's militias, of the Interior Ministry killed in these criminal actions, as well as 18 wounded. Those who with the Honduran Armed Forces' helicopters transport, supply and support the Somozist guardsmen on the border are not ghosts. Those who deliver in Honduras thousands of rifles to the beasts to once again bring bloodshed to the fatherland are not ghosts. The military units of the Honduran Army that are behind the Somozist guards, to cover their withdrawals when they launch their criminal attacks, are no ghosts.

Our heroic people confront these criminal forces. They confront them with determination. The Sandinist army, the militias and the reserve battalions in combination with the Interior Ministry have been able to break up a large-scale aggressive plan that was being carried out by these former Somozist guardsmen. They were going to try to seize Puerto Cabezas and Tasba Pri, but the blood of those fighters prevented the development of that plan. Our troops have already inflicted casualties on those criminals in the zone. [applause] Those criminals are being pursued with firmness and determination.

But the activity has not ceased, because to these armed criminal actions we must add an increase in an isolationist political action against Nicaragua. Under these circumstances and as a result of it isolationist policy, the foreign minister of the so-called Democratic Community met in San Salvador to vociferate against the alleged Nicaraguan arms buildup and to say that Nicaragua is a danger. They are truly acting as an instrument of this aggressive policy.

In addition, it seems that they will never understand that our main weapon is this courageous, determined and organized people. Furthermore, these courageous, determined and organized people [applause] are defending their sovereign right to have the necessary weapons and technical means to defend health, education, production, the freedom to get organized and the fatherland. [applause]

We've said that we have suffered a silent but bloody invasion, and that Central America is on the verge of war.

When the first Honduran soldiers have begun to fall in Salvadoran territory, victims of an interventionist policy; when the assassination of people through executions has been legalized in Guatemala; when armed Somozist groups, former guardsmen, operate in Costa Rica in actions against Nicaragua; and when the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala make threats against Nicaragua, we've said that we advocate a political solution to the problems, and that now more than ever it is necessary to strengthen Latin American unity to stop the aggressive policy of the present U.S. administration.

We issue a call to the international community and to the U.S. people to help promote a dialogue and stop what could become a Vietam in Central America. [applause]

The Central American leaders who are lending themselves, aware or unaware, to these plans must think this over. The military officers who have not been consulted must also think this over. They must realize that in a war in Central America there can be no winners or losers. It would only result in the people's sacrifice and in destruction.

We tell our people that we trust reason will prevail over the warmongering madness, but that we must be ready for the worst. We must be willing to resist, fight and defeat the imperialist aggression and invasion in whatever ways are imposed by circumstances. [applause; shouts of a single army]

We've had to consolidate an entire revolutionary project of political and economic independence, of justice and liberty and of nonalignment and defense of the people's right to self-determination. We've done all this against the will of the U.S. power, which is trying to kill the Sandinist revolution and with it the hopes for change in Central America.

They are trying to kill the hopes for change in Central America, as I was explaining, by attacking our people in the economic, political and military spheres.

Today, precisely at 0530, a twin-engined plane carried out an attack in Puerto Corinto that was intended to blow up the fuel tanks. It shot two rockets but missed. This type of aggression, as we say, is not being invented by us.

We are not anti-imperialists because it just occurred to us to be anti-imperialists. The U.S. attitude is what makes us anti-imperialists. [applause]

From this Masaya, with El Coyotepe, where Zeledon [national hero Benjamin Zeledon] fought against the Yankee invaders in 1912; from this Masaya of the Niquinohomo, which saw the birth of Sandino; from this Masaya of the heroic neighborhoods of Monimbo, San Carlos, Santa Rosa, the Netherlands, Pozotillo, La Reforma, San Jeronimo and Magdalena; [applause] from this Masaya of masks, embroidered blouses, hammocks, flowers and xylophones; from this Masaya of contact bombs, we tell our people that with the patience, the wisdom, the dignity and the fighting spirit of Andres, Zeledon, Sandino, Rigoberto, Carlos, Silvio, German, Jorge, Jose Benito, Ricardo, Oscar, Pablo, Gaspar, Felin, Julio, Luisa Amanda, Roberto, Pedro, Camilo, Eduardo [all Sandinist heroes] and the thousands of heroes and martyrs who fell in the struggle throughout our history and those who continue to fall on the border, we will continue to advance and we will move forward. We tell them that we will carry out our duty to the fatherland at any expense. They shall not pass!

Long live the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution! [shouts of viva] Long live the 21st anniversary of the founding of the FSLN! [shouts of viva] Long live the heroic people of Masaya! [shouts of viva] Long live the heroic people of Nicaragua! [shouts of viva] Free fatherland [crowd shouts: Or death] [applause]

HUMBERTO ORTEGA COMMENTS ON CLASHES IN NORTH

PA171850 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] (?Sixty) counterrevolutionaries were annihilated by members of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] in fighting over the past 16 days in the northern part of the country. Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega made the announcement during the fourth graduation of EPS officers held yesterday in the Carlos Aguero school.

The EPS militants are on the trail of the counterrevolutionaries who are active in the northern zone and will soon kill 200 members of that clandestine organization, Commander Ortega added. Minister Ortega charged that military men of the Honduran Armed Forces are openly supporting the counterrevolutionaries, seeking to provoke an armed confrontation between the armies of Honduras and Nicaragua.

Finally, Commander Humberto Ortega noted that 40 members of the EPS had fallen in the line of duty.

JAMAICA, BARBADOS ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

FL191030 Bridgetown CANA in English 2325 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 17, CANA -- Following is the text of a joint communique issued today at the end of a four day official visit to Jamaica by Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams:

"At the invitation of the prime minister of Jamaica, the Rt Hon Edward Seaga, the prime minister of Barbados, the Rt. Hon. John M.G.M. Adams, Q.C., M.P., paid an official visit to Jamaica from July 13 to 17, 1982.

"The prime minister of Barbados was accompanied by the Hon. Louis Tull, attorney general and minister of foreign affairs, H.E. Brazane Babb, permanent secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and high commissioner to Jamaica, Mr S.L. Taylor, permanent secretary, ministry of trade, Mr E.H.C. Griffith, general manager, Central Bank of Barbados, and Mr Anthony Cave, chief information officer.

"During his stay in Jamaica, Prime Minister Adams was received by H.E. the Most Hon Sir Florizel Glasspole, governor-general of Jamaica, Prime Minister Edward Seaga, and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, the Hon. Winston Spaulding, minister of national security and justice, the Hon. Douglas Vaz, minister of industry and commerce, the Hon. Dr Neville Gallimore, minister of state, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr Allan Kirton, permanent secretary, office of the Prime Minister, Mr E.F. Francis, permanent secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Her Excellency Ellen Bogle, Jamaica's high commissioner to Barbados, Mr Hosford Scott, permanent secretary, Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport, Dr Owen Jefferson, acting governor of the Bank of Jamaica, Dr Headly Brown, chief technical director, National Planning Agency, and Mr H. Edwards, acting permanent secretary, Ministry of Indusy and Commerce, also took part in the discussions.

"During the discussions which were held in a spirit of close friendship and mutual understanding, the leaders reviewed the state of their bilateral relations, as well as international and regional developments of concern to both countries.

"They noted the satisfactory development of relations between the two countries and agreed to take concrete measures to further strengthen them. The discussions dealt with trade relations between the two countries and ways in which these could be improved and expanded. In this connection the present difficulties facing exporters were examined and agreement reached on steps to resolve the problems.

"The prime ministers discussed regional air services, and agreed on the urgent need for Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Jamaica to hold talks on the matter.

"Prime Minister Seaga formally told Prime Minister Adams that Jamaica will be supporting Barbados in its bid for a seat in the United Nations Security Council for 1983. The Barbados prime minister expressed his gratitude for this support.

"Both prime ministers called for the early signature and ratification of the Law of the Sea Convention, so that the provisions may enter into force at the earliest opportunity to the benefit of all nations. They regretted the reported decision of some countries not to become parties to the convention.

"Turning to regional matters, they agreed that the state of relations within the Caribbean necessitated an early meeting of the heads of government of the Caribbean Community. They committed themselves to pursuing urgent consultations to have such a meeting before the end of 1982.

"Regarding the wider region, they discussed the economic and political problems and ways in which they thought these could be solved.

In this regard, the prime ministers reaffirmed the importance of the U.S. component in the Caribbean Basin initiative as part of the flow of resources to the region, which includes the Mexican/Venezuelan oil facility, Canadian assistance, and the Trinidad and Tobago oil, asphalt and fertilizer facility. They welcomed the decision that Colombia will also participate in the CBI.

"With regard to the U.S. component of the CBI, the leaders noted with satisfaction that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives had made a favourable commendation on the aid aspect of the bill for Congressional approval. They expressed the hope that the bill will be passed urgently through all its stages so as to secure early implementation of all its provisions.

"The prime ministers discussed the general problem of security in the region, particularly in relation to the problems faced by small countries. Both leaders strongly reaffirmed their conviction that peaceful means are the only way to settle disputes.

"Both prime ministers condemned the continued violations of human rights in the region and elsewhere and called on all countries to fully observe the principles contained in the universal declaration of human rights.

"Prime Minister Adams and Prime Minister Seaga expressed their great satisfaction with the outcome of their discussions.

"Prime Minister Seaga thanked Prime Minister Adams for having accepted his invitation to visit Jamaica. Prime Minister Adams, in turn, invited Prime Minister Seaga to pay an official visit to Barbados at the earliest opportunity."

VENEZUELA-EASTERN CARIBBEAN TALKS REPORTED

FL192338 Bridgetown CANA in English 1754 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 19, CANA -- The president of the Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Richard Menezes has disclosed here that Venezuela has agreed to set up a shipping line to facilitate greater trading between Caracas and the Eastern Caribbean.

Mr Menezes told CANA today that this was one of the agreements coming out of the third meeting of the Venezuela-Eastern Caribbean mixed commission on private sector cooperation which ended in Grenada over the weekend.

He said that from the discussions held during the meeting, attended by leading private sector officials from the Windward and Leeward Islands, and Venezuela, it was clear that the Luis Herrera Campins government was positive about the establishment of the shipping line.

He said that although no firm date had been formally agreed upon for the establishment of the shipping line, it was possible that the facility would start operations by September as Caracas seeks to increase its trading links with the Eastern Caribbean.

The mixed commission, which held its inaugural meeting in Venezuela in 1981, is aimed at promoting friendly relations between Venezuela and the countries of the Eastern Caribbean, as well as cooperating with their respective governments in developmental projects.

The chamber president said that during the meeting it was also agreed that the mixed commission should hold a seminar in Venezuela in November on project planning and other related areas.

The seminar, to be attended by personnel from the private sector is expected to focus on the question of seeking more ways to bring about greater economic integration between Venezuela and the Eastern Caribbean. "We have detached a desire by Venezuela to get more involved in the area," he added. The next meeting of the mixed commission is to be held in St Vincent in mid-January next year.

CHILE

BEAGLE DISPUTE MIGHT GO TO INTERNATIONAL COURT

PY191414 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet yesterday afternoon was asked about the possibility that Chile may submit the Beagle Channel dispute to the international court. He replied: The government is studying the steps to be taken. He made this remark upon leaving the central railway station after greeting the Train of Solidarity with the Homeless. In a brief remark he said the government is studying the steps to be taken.

COLOMBIA

EIGHT GUERRILLAS KILLED IN CLASH WITH TROOPS

PA200208 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2010 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Medellin, 19 Jul (EFE) -- Eight peasant guerrillas were killed today in an armed clash with military patrols in northern Colombia. The clash between members of the "Bombona" Batallion and guerrillas of the National Liberation Army took place on the outskirts of the towns of Segovia and Remedios. The soldiers confiscated many automatic weapons, ammunition, fatigue uniforms, and medical and communications equipment.

VENEZUELA

OIL PRODUCTION RISE PLANNED TO MAINTAIN EXPORTS

PA170425 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Venezuela will increase oil production to maintain its export level at 1,420,000 barrels a day, according to Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister. During a news conference held in the ministry's conference room, Minister Calderon Berti said Venezuela will produce as much as necessary to maintain that export level:

[Begin recording] As far as our export level, we still believe 1,420,000 barrels a day, the level established by the president in March, is possible. Of course this is going to require additional production, but this is nothing new; when we spoke to congress in March and presented our production plan, we said we were going to reduce production in the second quarter of 1982 to 1.5 [as received] million barrels, but that afterward we had to increase it to reach the export level of 1,420,000 barrels a day for the rest of the year. We will produce what we must do to meet the export level we established in March.

[Question] What about Venezuela's official oil prices?

[Answer] There is no reason at the moment to change them; the reports I've received from Venezuelan Petroleum, Petroven, indicate that our clients are responding well to Venezuelan oil prices. [end recording]

Although Minister Calderon Berti did not use the word "failure," that is exactly what he hinted happened at the recent OPEC meeting in Vienna. According to him, no understanding was reached and the results were not satisfactory. Finally, he said it will be difficult to achieve a consensus in OPEC because all decisions must be approved unanimously.